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THE WORLD'S Industrial and Cotton Centennial EXPOSITION

OPENING DECEMBER 1, 1884. CLOSING MAY 31, 1885.

THE MAIN BUILDING

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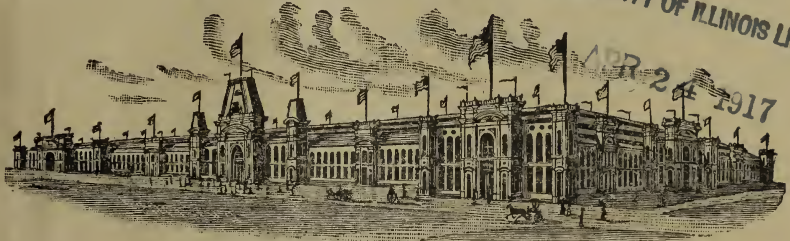

THE MAIN BUILDING is the largest ever erected. It is 1,378 feet long by 905 feet wide, without courts, and has a continuous roof composed largely of glass so arranged as to afford an abundance of light without subjecting the interior to the direct rays of the sun. Within, the view is unobstructed. From one side or corner of the building to its opposite, the interior showing all the phases of industrial activity is seen. There are no partitions, and the lofty pillars, wide apart, supporting the roof structure, present no impediment to one's vision, but only serve to assist the eye in measuring the vast expanse. The interior is surrounded by wide and spacious galleries, twenty-three feet high, which are reached by twenty elevators having the most approved safety appliances, and by convenient stairways.

The machinery department occupies a space of 1,378 feet long by 300 feet wide, within the main building, and has an extension added in iron 350 feet long and 150 feet wide for heavy machinery, described under the heading of Factories and Mills. From the galleries overlooking more than two miles of shafting can be seen driving every known character of machinery.

Music Hall, with a seating capacity, in commodious chairs, for 11,000 people, a platform capacity for 600 musicians and a mammoth organ built to order for the Exposition occupies the centre of the interior.

The main building will contain general exhibits. It is situated (as will be seen by the park plan published herewith) about in the centre of the grounds.

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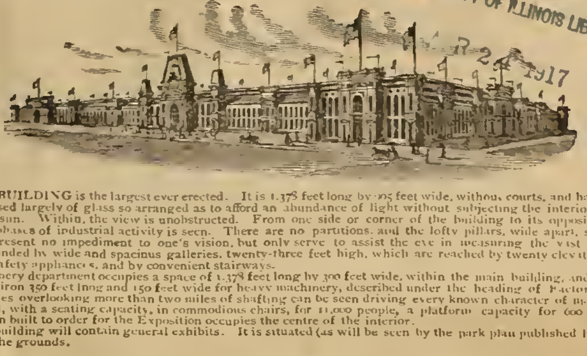

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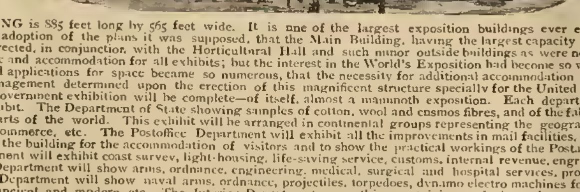
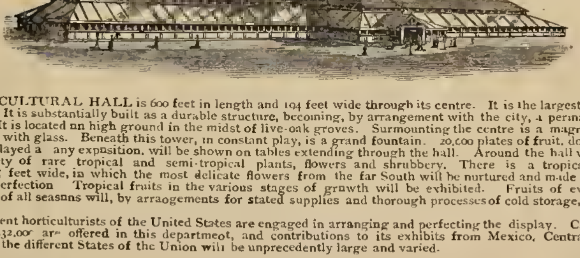
UNITED STATES AND STATE EXHIBITS.



THIS BUILDING is 885 feet long by 565 feet wide. It is one of the largest exposition buildings ever erected. At the time of the adoption of the plans it was supposed, that the Main Building, having the largest capacity of any building heretofore erected, in conjunction with the Horticultural Hall and such minor outside buildings as were necessary, would afford ample space and accommodation for all exhibits; but the interest in the World's Exposition had become so wide spread and the inquiries and applications for space became so numerous, that the necessity for additional accommodation became imperative, and the management determined upon the erection of this magnificent structure specially for the United States and State Exhibits. The government exhibition will be complete—of itself, almost a mammoth exposition. Each department will have its distinctive exhibit. The Department of State showing samples of cotton, wool and cosmos fibres, and of the fabrics made from them from all parts of the world. This exhibit will be arranged in continental groups representing the geographical divisions of the world's commerce, etc. The Postoffice Department will exhibit all the improvements in mail facilities, and establish a branch office in the building for the accommodation of visitors and to show the practical workings of the Postal System. The Treasury Department will exhibit coast survey, light-housing, life-saving service, customs, internal revenue, engraving, printing, etc. The War Department will show arms, ordnance, engineering, medical, surgical and hospital services, progress in same, etc. The Navy Department will show naval arms, ordnance, projectiles, torpedoes, dynamo electro machines for firing, models of war vessels—ancient and modern, etc. The Interior Department—everything pertaining to the inventions and improvements in American industries and to the history, customs and habits of the aboriginal races, etc. The United States Fishery Commission, the Department of Justice, Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Education, and especially the Smithsonian Institute, will be exhaustively represented. The government exhibit will vastly exceed that made at Philadelphia. In addition to the government exhibits, the collective State exhibits and the general educational display will be located in this building. This structure presents a very attractive appearance.

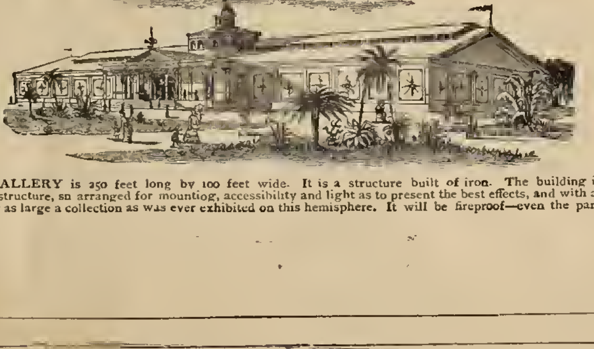
THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.



THE HORTICULTURAL HALL is 600 feet in length and 104 feet wide through its centre. It is the largest conservatory in the world. It is substantially built as a durable structure, becoming, by arrangement with the city, a permanent feature of the Park. It is located on high ground in the midst of live-oak groves. Surmounting the centre is a magnificent tower, 90 feet high, roofed with glass. Beneath this tower, in constant play, is a grand fountain. 20,000 plates of fruit, double the amount ever before displayed a any exposition, will be shown on tables extending through the hall. Around the hall will be arranged an infinite variety of rare tropical and semi-tropical plants, flowers and shrubbery. There is a tropical hothouse, 250 feet long by 25 feet wide, in which the most delicate flowers from the far South will be nurtured and made to bloom in their most brilliant perfection. Tropical fruits in the various stages of growth will be exhibited. Fruits of every section and the productions of all seasons will, by arrangements for stated supplies and thorough processes of cold storage, be available for exhibit.

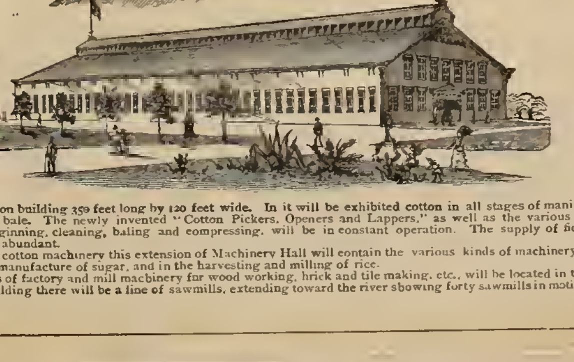
The most eminent horticulturists of the United States are engaged in arranging and perfecting the display. Cash premiums to the amount of $32,000 are offered in this department, and contributions to its exhibits from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and the different States of the Union will be unprecedently large and varied.

THE ART GALLERY.



THE ART GALLERY is 250 feet long by 100 feet wide. It is a structure built of iron. The building is an elegant and artistic structure, so arranged for mounting, accessibility and light as to present the best effects, and with ample accommodation for as large a collection as was ever exhibited on this hemisphere. It will be fireproof—even the partitions being of iron.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

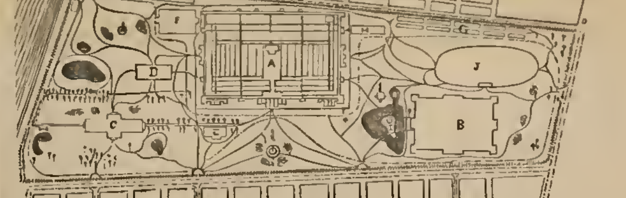


THIS is a large iron building 350 feet long by 120 feet wide. In it will be exhibited cotton in all stages of manipulation from the boll to the bale. The newly invented "Cotton Pickers, Openers and Lappers," as well as the various and complex machinery for ginning, cleaning, baling and compressing, will be in constant operation. The supply of field cotton for this purpose will be abundant.

In addition to cotton machinery this extension of Machinery Hall will contain the various kinds of machinery used in the rolling of cane and manufacture of sugar, and in the harvesting and milling of rice.

Various kinds of factory and mill machinery for wood working, brick and tile making, etc., will be located in this structure. Adjacent to this building there will be a line of sawmills, extending toward the river showing forty sawmills in motion.

THE GROUND PLAN.



Scale 1430 feet to the inch.

A—Main Building.
B—United States and State Exhibits.
C—Horticultural Hall.
D—Mexican Buildings.
E—Art Gallery.
F—Factories and Mills.
G—Live Stock Stables, etc.
H—Restaurants and Refreshments.
I—Grand Fountain, eighty feet high.
J—Live Stock Arena.
K—Saw Mills and Woodworking Machinery.
L—Wharf, Mississippi River.

The grounds embrace the space of 247 acres, bounded on the north side by St. Charles Avenue, on the south by the Mississippi river. The buildings front east towards the main portion of the city.

An electric railway encircles the grounds.

THE WORLD'S
INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

ITS SCOPE.

The following is an enumeration of the different groupings of exhibits

1. Agriculture,	5. Raw and Manufactured Products,	9. Alimentary Products,
2. Horticulture,	6. Furniture and Accessories,	10. Education and Instruction,
3. Pisciculture,	7. Textile Fabrics, Clothing and Accessories,	11. Works of Art
4. Ores and Minerals,	8. The Industrial Arts,	

Under these heads everything wrought by man or produced by nature can be classed

The World's Exposition, in its intent, scope and provision, covers every object on earth having any relation to man's use or interest.

The management, under the authority granted, provided for a thorough y comprehensive Exposition. To encourage exhibits in the various departments, when feasible and appropriate the most liberal premiums in cash and medals [illegible] offered. In in the Horticultural Department premiums [illegible] in the Department of Agriculture and Live stock, premiums to the amount of $8,000 [illegible]. For [illegible] liberal cash premiums will be offered. For general exhibits entered for competition submitted to international juries, gold, silver and and bronze medals, diplomas, certificates of merit and "special mention" will be awarded.

ITS PROSPECTS.

The happy conception of memorializing the beginning of the cotton industry of this continent was received with such evidences of favor and recognition of its propriety that the projectors of the Exposition were led to convert it into a general display of the world's industry. The widespread interest developed and enthusiasm created convinced them that the occasion, the time and the locality harmonized; that the opportunity of placing the resources, products and attractions, the commercial, industrial and manufacturing capacities and possibilities of the Southern and Southwestern States before the world, had arrived. The Congress of the nation, recognizing the national importance of the Exposition, its influence in promoting general prosperity, in restoring harmony and feelings of comity between the people of different sections, in developing and enlarging trade relations with rich and populous countries contiguous to this section, not only gave its official sanction, but by virtue of the Act of Congress (February 10, 1883) it was given a national and international character. Commissioners for all of the states and territories of the Union have been appointed. The duties of these commissioners have been to distribute information of the Exposition and to prepare a collective exhibit of the natural resources of their respective States and territories. By this means a wide knowledge of the Exposition has been diffused and a widespread interest developed. The result is that applications have been more numerous, the space required much greater, and the character of representation more varied than has been recorded of any other exposition at a similar stage of development.

ITS RESOURCES.

Fortunately for the World's Exposition its resources, though not lavish, are abundant for all the purposes of providing ample space, securing necessary attractions and promoting complete success. The appropriation by the general government of $1,300,000, the contribution by the citizens of New Orleans of $500,000, and the appropriation by the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, each of $100,000, affords an ample fund for the purposes mentioned. The management of the Exposition has been benefited by the experience of former Expositions. It has not considered it politic or necessary to give to temporary structures the same degree of elaboration and detail that should be given to those that are intended for permanence. The Main Building of the World's Exposition, while affording fifty per cent more space than the main building of the Philadelphia Centennial, being fully as pleasing in architectural design and appearance, has not cost one fourth as much to erect. The same can be said of the other structures. In all the material points of appearance, convenience and adaptation for use, the structures of the World's Exposition will compare with those of any other exposition [illegible], and in many respects will be decidedly superior.

ITS ATTRACTIONS.

Many circumstances combine to furnish the World's Exposition with numerous attractions, such as will exert an effectual influence upon the people of all sections of our own country and which will be felt in foreign countries, and specially in those lying south of United States. For the people of our own country, the location of the Exposition at the City of New Orleans, the gateway to the gulf and the portal to the one great system of interior water navigation on the earth—a system radiating from her wharves, reaching the richest granaries of the world, was exceedingly happy and appropriate. New Orleans is looming into merited prominence from many points of view. Possessing deep water to the sea, has rapidly developed her commercial importance—foreign and domestic. The construction and opening of additional grand railway trunk lines has contributed to and confirmed this development. Aside from the material claims to general interest, there is a quaintness, a charm and a life peculiar to the old time Latin city, which almost instinctively attracts the stranger and furnishes a valued and gratifying experience.

To the people of our country and the Canadas the time is propitious. At New Orleans, the period is but a springtime—vernal foliage clothes the earth, fragrant flowers give forth their perfume, choice fruits ripen, balmy winds prevail.

To the countries south bordering the gulf and the east line of the Pacific, the location is peculiarly favorable and the time opportune. New Orleans is their gateway to the great industrial and manufacturing centre of the United States. Besides, the Crescent City, through its cosmopolitan characteristics, its large admixture of the Latin race, presents an inviting resort to the people of those countries. Here is presented to them the opportunity of meeting upon familiar ground the productions and manufactures of other nations and of exhibiting evidence of their own great but undeveloped resources. Here they will meet the enterprise and capital needed to develop their resources. No exposition ever before held has offered them such unusually favorable opportunities. It is at a season when communication is unrestricted and transportation regular and abundant, and most preferable to them for travel.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The special features of the World's Exposition are so numerous and so striking that it virtually necessitates classing them as general. What are termed "tropical displays" will be special to this Exposition and so extensive as almost to be a leading feature. In fruits, flowers, plants and forestry, in cultivated products, in export woods, in minerological samples, in native manufactured products, in rich archeological stores, the exhibits of Mexico, the countries of Central and South America and the West Indies will be complete and comprehensive, unitedly composing an extraordinary exposition. The general government exhibits will in magnitude and variety far exceed the magnificent display made at the Philadelphia Centennial. The cotton exhibit, from the weed to the fabric, through numerous and wondrous processes, will be an unusual attraction. The same can be said of the sugar-cane and the rice plant, the processes of cultivation, harvesting and manufacturing all being practically demonstrated. The live-stock display will be a very interesting feature. It includes not only cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, poultry and pet stock, but that useful animal—the dog. A very liberal premium list offered in this department will insure a large representation. The electrical display will be complete, demonstrating the wonderful progress in this line in all descriptions of invention and use. The machinery exhibit will be enormous, it will present in detail the culmination of this, the greatest of all inventive eras. The developments of the past few years will afford material that will be a source of continual wonderment to the visitor. The exposition of woman's work is a feature exciting earnest consideration. The exhibit will display her work in all the phases of her taste, skill and industry; an attempt at enumeration would be futile. In all that her hand may do or her taste may influence, evidences will be abundantly present. Another and an equally interesting feature is the department devoted to an exposition of the work and progress of the colored race. The identification of the colored race with the material progress and the development of the great natural resources of the South, and the influence of so large a portion of her population upon her prosperity, renders this demonstration of their educational and industrial progress and advancement eminently appropriate. The Board of Management, appreciating the fitness and propriety of such a feature, and to afford every incentive for the fullest and most thorough exposition, has assigned the sum of $50,000 to assist those engaged in the work of preparation. The colored people have entered into the work with great enthusiasm and the promises are bright for a most interesting and magnificent display.

OUTSIDE FEATURES.

Outside of the Exposition proper, the interest in it and its magnitude will attract many important enterprises and features. An International Drill, in which, beside the volunteer soldiery, companies of the regular army will be invited to participate, and the companies of the Mexican army and of the Spanish army in Cuba, together with the soldiery of any other nation present, will be invited to take part, will be a feature of international interest. During the station of the United States Fleet in the river bordering the Exposition Grounds (already promised by the Secretary of the Navy), a sham naval and land battle is contemplated.

A large number of organizations of national reputation and extent have already arranged for their annual convocations at New Orleans during the period of the Exposition.

The Carnival Pageants, occurring about the middle of the Exposition period, will be the most elaborate and brilliant of this world wide famed festival.

Three regular first-class theatres, two grand opera houses and one grand French and Italian opera house, will be open during the Exposition.

Grand concerts, vocal and instrumental, will be given regularly in Music Hall in the Main Building. The largest organ ever built for an Exposition is being built expressly for the World's Exposition.

LOCAL EXCURSIONS

The opportunities for these pleasurable and instructive pastimes are almost innumerable in the Crescent City. By water, fresh or salt, to nearly every point of the compass. Elegant steamboats ply from New Orleans, covering the Mississippi, to its famed delta and its numerous lower tributaries, penetrating the enchanting waters of interminable bayous, bordered with rich canefields and shaded with the live oak. Steamers sail regularly between the city shores of Lake Ponthartrain and its north shores and the sound watering places, and down the Mississippi into the gulf to the shores and Keys of Florida, to the coast places of Texas, Mexico, Central America, the Carribean Isles and the West Indies. By rail, the "Land of Flowers" is reached in a few hours, and every prominent southern point—even to the City of Mexico becomes conveniently accessable. Excursion rates will be so low that it will simply be a question of desire.

TRANSPORTATION.

The World's Exposition will be favored in this respect above all of its predecessors. Though the general schedule covering the country is not yet ready for publication, sufficient is determined from action already taken by the leading transportation lines to assure the people that the regular rates of travel to and from the Exposition will be unprecedentedly low. Rates for special excursions will reach a figure never before secured. Full and detailed information will be published and thoroughly diffused in ample time prior to the opening of the Exposition.

ACCOMMODATION.

A matter of the utmost importance to the visitor is the question of accommodation; with this as to character, comfort or safety, in doubt, large numbers would be deterred from attendance. The Board of Management early realized the importance of the subject and took prompt and effective steps in the matter. A department of accommodation and information has been organized. The city is being thoroughly canvassed, divided into districts and sub-districts, each having connection with the central office by telephone, telegraph or messenger service. All of the accommodation of the city is being listed and classified, its character and rate of charges determined, so that no imposition or extortion can prevail, and the promptest information and assistance will be at all times available to the visitor. No charge for this service is made either against citizen or visitor.

In a city of 250,000 inhabitants, in a climate like that of the Crescent City, with houses of more than ample capacity, it will not be impossible to secure comfortable and acceptable accommodation for fifty thousand extra people. Besides the accommodation assured within the city precincts, the Mississippi Sound coast for a distance of more than forty miles is lined with a succession of fine hotels and comfortable boarding houses for summer and winter resort, all within an hour and a half to two hours ride of the city. Accommodation for thousands of people can be obtained. Bordering the Gulf shore, in the midst of the pine, live-oak, the orange and the magnolia, with numerous mineral springs, superb facilities for fishing, sailing and hunting, with the mild yet bracing salt air of the sea, with constant communication with the city by luxuriously furnished and rapid trains, tarrying at these resorts will be found wonderfully attractive and compensating. In addition to the accommodations now afforded numerous Hotel Companies are preparing to establish capacious buildings near the grounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The temperature of New Orleans from 1st of December to the last of May averages about sixty five degrees, Fahr. The thermometer very seldom falls below the freezing point and then but for a day or two. The weather during this period is almost invariably clear, sunshiny and pleasant, while in general healthfulness it will compare with any section of the Union.

During this period foliage, fields and the forests retain their vernal hue, many kinds of fresh vegetables are in season, various kinds of fruit ripen, while the orange and nearly all of the tropical fruits are in their prime.

During this same period the wharves of the city are lined with the sail and steam craft of all nations, and hardly a day passes without the departure or arrival of some vessel to or from nearly all parts of the habitable globe.

Six trunk lines of railway centre at New Orleans and furnish rapid and luxurious transit to all points of the compass except gulfward. By water regular lines of palatial steamers ply between St. Louis and Cincinnati and the Crescent City, and cover all navigable tributaries of the great river.

LOCATION OF GROUNDS.

The City Park, lying between the left bank of the Mississippi river and St. Charles Avenue, about four miles from the business centre of the city, was tendered by the City Council for the uses of the Exposition. It is a high, dry and beautiful stretch of ground, having numerous groves of magnificent live-oaks and unusual advantages of easy access by water and by land. Its river frontage of over half a mile affords ready landing for scores of steamers, while five street and two steam car lines reach it from the centre of the city. St. Charles Avenue, the grand boulevard of the city, bounds it on the North. The Exposition grounds front East towards the city proper.

Special information desired can be promptly obtained by addressing E. A. BURKE, Director General, New Orleans.

OFFICERS OF THE EXPOSITION

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

EDMUND RICHARDSON,	GOV. R. M. PATTON,	SIMON HERNSHEIM,
ALBERT BALDWIN,	THOS. HARDEMAN, Jr.	SAM'L H. BUCK,
WM. B. SCHMIDT,	DUNCAN F. KENNER,	JNO. V. MOORE,
F. C. MOREHEAD,	E. M. HUDSON,	G. A. BREAUX.
	JULES C. DENIS,	

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

EDMUND RICHARDSON,	President.	E. A. BURKE,	Director General.
ALBERT BALDWIN,	First Vice President.	F. C. MOREHEAD,	Commissioner General.
WM. B. SCHMIDT,	Second Vice President.	G. M. TORGERSON,	Supervising Architect.
RICHARD NIXON,	Secretary.	S. H. GILMAN,	Consulting Engineer.
JOHN B. LAFITTE,	Treasurer.	F. N. OGDEN,	Chief Superintendent.

CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS.

DR. G. B. LORING, Chief of Agriculture.

PARKER EARLE, Chief of Horticulture.

B. K. BRUCE, Chief Department Colored Exhibits

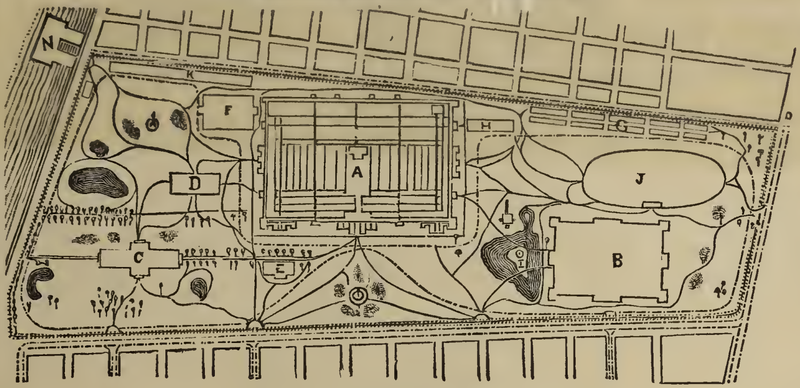
SAM'L MULLEN, Chief of Installation.

B. T. WALSHE, Chief of Information and Accommodation.

CHAS. L. FITCH, Chief of Transportation.

WM. H. H. JUDSON, Chief of Printing and Publishing.

THE GROUND PLAN.



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